

between Eagle and Circle and in the mountains west of Eagle near the sources of Mission Creek." In the early part of the summer of 1904 a trip was made into the Ogilvie Range northwest of Dawson, Yukon Territory, "to supplement the work done in 1903 in the mountains lying on the opposite side of the Yukon River, in Alaska." The trip to this latter region involved considerable expense, and for this reason had been necessarily deferred. In 1904 it was made possible through the coöperation of Mr. Charles Sheldon of New York, who "most generously bore practically the entire expense of the trip." In 1903 Mr. Osgood was accompanied by Mr. N. Hollister, and in 1906 by Mr. Charles Sheldon and Mr. Carl Rungius.

The report is divided into three parts, each treating of a distinct area; the three areas, however, are contiguous and biologically, as well as geographically, closely related. The physiographic and biological features of each are described, followed by extensively annotated lists of the mammals and birds observed or collected in each area. Three maps indicate the routes traveled, and the geographic relations of the localities visited. The four half-tone plates consist of eight illustrations, from photographs, of as many characteristic localities in the areas visited.

The ornithological observations are given, as already stated, in the form of annotated lists of the species met with. The 'Birds of East Central Alaska' (pp. 33-44) number 76 species; those of the "Ogilvie Range" list (pp. 58-65), 43 species; those of the "Macmillan Region" (pp. 84-92), 55 species. In preparing the Alaska list Mr. Osgood utilized Mr. N. Hollister's notes, and had opportunity also to examine specimens of some 25 additional species obtained by other collectors in this region, as mentioned in the introductory paragraph to this list, which contains extended notes on the habits of the Western Solitary Sandpiper, and a description of its newly hatched young. The 'Ogilvie Range' and 'Macmillan River' lists, though numbering fewer species, include several not recorded in the 'East Central Alaska' list. The observations here placed on record add greatly to our knowledge of the ranges and relative abundance of the birds and mammals of these regions, which were to a large extent previously unknown biologically. It is to be noted, however, that a number of species of both birds and mammals are formally included in the lists that were neither collected nor observed, but simply for the reason that from their known distribution they undoubtedly must occur in the areas here considered. While incidental mention of such species is desirable, it is hardly consistent with modern methods to include them in a formal manner with species "collected or observed."—J. A. A.

Seton on the Mammals and Birds of Manitoba.—This brochure¹ of 48 pages consists of annotated lists of the mammals and birds of the Prov-

¹ Fauna of Manitoba. (Mammals and Birds). By Ernest Thompson Seton, Naturalist to the Government of Manitoba. From British Association Handbook, Winnipeg, 1909. 12mo, pp. 1-47.

ince of Manitoba, the former numbering 59 species, and the latter 268 species and 5 additional subspecies. Both lists are very carefully annotated and throw much light on the ranges and manner of occurrence of the mammals and birds in Manitoba. They are thus welcome and valuable contributions to faunal literature. Here and there, mostly in the technical names, a few typographical errors mar the otherwise excellent appearance of the paper.

Manitoba, about 250 miles square in area, is faunally partly Canadian and partly Alleghanian; "a line drawn from the southeast corner to the northwest corner," says the author, "would nearly demark these zones."

As usual in all local bird lists of these days, the former abundance of many species, in comparison with their present scarcity, is noted. Thus the statements: "Formerly common and breeding; now nearly extinct"; "much less common than formerly," etc., after many of the species of wild fowl form a sad record of the passing away of species once apparently in no danger of extirpation. On the other hand, the Prairie Hen, almost unknown in Manitoba in 1882, has since "spread with cultivation, and is now abundant in all the settled parts" of the Province. A similar increase in extent of range and numbers is noted for the Mourning Dove, Burrowing Owl, and the unwelcome English Sparrow.

In this connection attention should be called to Mr. Seton's great work on the Mammals of Manitoba, just issued in two sumptuous royal octavo volumes,¹ with over 1300 pages of text, 100 plates, 68 maps, and several hundred text illustrations, the outcome of many years' observations. The ornithologist will be especially interested in the part treating of the faunal zones of not only Manitoba but of North America at large, with the accompanying full-page faunal map. There is naturally many incidental references to birds in the work; besides, there are few ornithologists who have not a strong interest in the life histories of mammals as well as birds.—
J. A. A.

Cory's 'The Birds of the Leeward Islands.'²—This is (1) a summary of the ornithological results of two expeditions to the Leeward Islands for the Field Museum and (2) a list of the birds previously recorded from these islands, which include Arubu, Curaçao, Bonaire, Islas de Aves, Los Roques, Orchilla, Blanquilla, Los Hermanos, Testigos, and Margarita. Each of these islands is treated separately, its geographic position, extent, and character being stated, followed by its ornithological bibliography, and a list of the birds known to occur there, with a reference to the specimens taken by the Field Museum expeditions. These lists are summarized in a

¹ Life Histories of Northern Animals: An Account of the Mammals of Manitoba. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1909. Two volumes, roy. 8vo. \$18.00 net per set.

² The Birds of the Leeward Islands, Caribbean Sea. By Charles B. Cory, Curator of Department of Zoölogy, Field Museum of Natural History Publication No. 137. Ornithological Series. Vol. I, No. 5, pp. 193-255, with map. Chicago, October, 1909.